

22 1954

ALABAMA

Selma Grand Jury Opens New Session With Negro Member

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 25 (AP)—Roosevelt Dawson, 30-year-old Negro farmer, is a member of the 18-man grand jury which began its work here today.

Dawson is the first Negro to serve on a grand jury in Dallas County in recent years.

The question of Negroes serving on juries was raised here recently by attorneys for William Earl Fikes, Marion, Ala., Negro given a death sentence for the nighttime burglary of the home of Mrs. Jean Heinz Rockwell, daughter of Selma's mayor.

Fikes application for a new trial will be heard Thursday.

Reg. Walter C. Cyhan of St. Louis is foreman of the grand jury organized today. Several other Negroes besides Dawson were on the panel of 75 from which the jury was organized.

Ala. Gets First Negro Jurymen

SELMA, Ala. (AP)—Roosevelt Dawson, 30, last week became the first in recent years to serve on the Dallas county grand jury.

The question of colored persons serving on juries was raised here by attorneys for a Negro sentenced to death for a night time burglary of the home of the daughter of the mayor.

First Negro On Selma Jury

SELMA, Ala. Feb. 8 (Special)—Roosevelt Dawson, 30 last week became the first Negro in recent years to serve on the Dallas County grand jury.

The question of colored persons serving on juries was raised here by attorneys for a Negro sentenced to death for a night time burglary of the home of the daughter of the mayor. A farmer, Dawson was selected from among a panel of 75 which included several other Negroes.

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CONNECTICUT



ON JURY UNIT — Dr. William H. Pitts Jr. was recently appointed to the city board designed as one of three jury commissioners in New Haven, Conn.

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SERVES ON JURY
MAYCROSS, Ga. — Clarence F. Thomas of 908 Pittman St., served on the jury at the April term of the Ware Superior Court.

GEORGIA

TWO NEGROES ON GREENVILLE PETIT JURY FOR FIRST TIME

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 13, (Special) —For the first time since reconstruction days, two Negroes served as petit jurors Monday in Washington County.

They are hearing testimony in the trial of Albert Williams, a Negro charged with driving while intoxicated, an appeal from city court.

The jury is composed of ten white men and Levi Banks, Sr., and Charles Kress, Negroes, both of Greenville.

Court attaches recalled the Negroes have been drawn for Jury service and have served on the grand jury, but this is the first time they have been accepted and are actually serving as Jurors since the era following the War Between the States. A Negro served on the last grand jury here in January.

NEGRO JURY FOREMAN MAKES HISTORY ANEW

Atlanta, Ga.
Maceo Thomas, whose wife made history some time ago as the Negro Mother of the Year (Catholic) and who has made numerous other firsts as a member of his race, carries on for the family name as the first Negro in the history of the Bronx to become a grand jury foreman. The father of nine children who holds a degree from Cornell University and who received a medal from Cardinal Spellman for service to the Roman Catholic Church, Thomas takes the departure relative to his jury duty in his stride.

Bronx Has First Negro Foreman Of Grand Jury

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — In the 44-year history of Bronx county last week for the first time, a Negro was named foreman of a grand jury.

He is Maceo A. Thomas, well-known Catholic layman who has been awarded many honors by the church, including a medal from Cardinal Spellman in 1951 while his wife was named "National Catholic Mother of the Year" in 1952. Thomas will preside over the July Bronx grand jury.

A salesman for the Premium Coal and Oil corporation, Thomas was recommended for the foreman's post by George Tilzer, assistant Bronx district attorney. A member of the Urban League board, treasurer of the Harlem YMCA, Thomas is active in the parish of the Church of St. Philip and St. James in the upper Bronx. Residing at 3579 Fish Ave., Thomas, a graduate of Cornell university, is the father of nine children.

First on jury

MAX MEADOWS, Va. — Mrs.

Appl. Meadows
N. Gamble served on the jury twice this year, two weeks in April and one week in July. She is the first colored woman to sit on the grand jury in the County.

Mrs. Gamble is a gospel singer, and a member of the A.M.E. Virginia Conference.

Seek To Oust 12th Juror, A Negro Mother, Juror In Ohio Seated In Sheppard Murder Trial

BY JACK LOTTO

CLEVELAND — (INS) — A jury of seven middle-aged women and five men was completed tentatively Friday to try Dr. Samuel Sheppard for the murder of his pregnant wife Marilyn. *Sat. 10-23-54*

CLEVELAND — (INS) — The state asked Monday that a juror with a criminal past be kicked out of the jury box at the murder trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard. The defense countered with its first step toward trying to win a mistrial. *P. 1*

William J. Corrigan, head of Sheppard's defense team, said with heat that in his opinion Judge Edward Blythin has no power to oust juror number six James R. Manning.

"We've been ready to go to trial since October 18th and we went to get on with this," Corrigan declared.

Prosecutor John P. Mahon touched off the legal fireworks in the hushed, juror-crammed courtroom by declaring that Manning should be dismissed for moral turpitude.

"MODEL HUSBAND"

The prosecutor said the juror, described by his wife as a "model husband and citizen," was convicted 11 years ago for a moral offense against a 16-year-old boy.

Mahon also charged that Manning lied about his past when he was questioned before being seated as a juror in the case of the young osteopath accused of murdering his pregnant wife, Marilyn.

The prosecutor, obviously aware of the statement by Manning's wife, Fernie, that her husband had made "an honest mistake" in forgetting to mention his conviction, declared:

"He could not have forgotten such an experience and on that we base our application. The state contends it involves moral turpitude—a sex crime."

At this Corrigan jumped up, waved his arms wildly and shouted:

"I challenge it all."

Did the handsome young Osteopath hack to death his attractive Sunday School teacher wife because of his love for vivacious Susan Hayes?

The full box signalled the start of the second "round" in the dramatic struggle unfolding in the sombre "sardine-can" courtroom.

Both sides will begin on Monday humping out the jurors in the box one-by-one, in their wish, for a total of six each.

Mrs. Louella Williams is a divorcee and mother of four children, ranging in age from 28 to 32.

Court adjourned at 4 until 9:30 A. M. Monday.

From now until the peremptory challenges are used up, eleven persons will remain in the panel as the sifting continues to seat 12 fellow-citizens who will decide the fate of the baby-faced society doctor.

As each juror is challenged, Judge Edward Blythin will summon a new Venireman for questioning as a possible replacement. When the box is filled again, the "You're Out" finger-pointing routine resumes.

The 30-year-old brain surgeon settled back comfortably in the "lucky" blue suit he has worn since the first degree murder trial started Monday, and appeared more relaxed than at any previous session.

He held frequent huddles with his battery of five attorneys, laughed with them and suggested questions. Only the word "Marilyn" — his wife's name — disturbed him.

Mrs. Williams, the only colored member of the panel of "average citizens," testified in the sweltering, shadowy courtroom that she had no objections to the death penalty.

The state has served notice it is demanding the dashing Dr. Sam be sent to the electric chair for the Independence Day slaying of the girl whose books he once carried home from school.

JURY CHOSEN TO DECIDE FATE OF DR. SHEPPARD



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
SHOWN LEAVING THE COURT BUILDING in Cleveland, are seven of the twelve jurors who will try Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, accused of slaying his wife, Marilyn, last July 1. The jury consists of seven women and five men. In back row (l. to r.) are: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Borke, housewife and the mother of two children; Edmund L. Verlinger,

hardware store manager; Mrs. Beatrice Orenstein, housewife and the mother of two children, and Mrs. Grace L. Prinz, housewife. In front row (l. to r.) are: Mrs. Louella Williams, a Negro housewife with four grown children; an unidentified bailiff; Mrs. Anna W. Foote, mother of five children, and Mrs. Louise K. Feuchter, housewife. (International)

2ND NEGRO ON JURY IN OHIO SHEPPARD CASE

World P. 1
Birmingham Ala.
July 11-6-54
CLEVELAND (INS) — The jury at the murder trial of Dr. Samuel Shepard was filled for the fifth time Tuesday after panelists bounced in and out of the box like jumping jacks.

A panel of seven women and five men was completed when the second colored jurist—a 28-year-old unmarried elevator operator—was seated.

Miss Dorothy E. Lee, who works in a building across the street from the sombre courtroom, won a tentative place on the jury, replacing ousted Juror Number Six, bachelor Melvin Holliday.

At the end of the second day of peremptory challenges, in which the state has used three and the defense two of the six each is allowed, the jury stood where it was last Friday night in male and female composition.

The defense tried to draw the line on Miss Lee on the ground that her father works for the uncle of Marilyn Sheppard, who was clubbed down in her bedroom in the pre-dawn darkness of July 4th.

Judge Edward Blythin overruled the objections, however, and she took her place in the panel with five mothers, two fathers, a childless elderly married woman, a college graduate, a timekeeper, and a hardware store manager.

On the fourth time around in the jury merry-go-round, the jury was filled with six men and six women.



Courier
P. 8
Birmingham Ala.
July 11-6-54
Svelte Juror—

Mrs. Louella Williams, fashionable divorcee and mother of four children, was the twelfth juror named in the Cleveland trial of Dr. Samuel Sheppard who has been accused of murdering his pregnant wife, Marilyn. Mrs. Williams is the only Negro member of the jury. — Kurchirchuk Photo for INP.

22 1954

Lonnie Hampton Selected For Jury Service

Lonnie Hampton, for years a trusted employee of the Central Chevrolet Company, and



formerly a worker with the Gibbs machinery company, has been ~~selected for federal jury~~ service during the May term.

Hampton, a native Columbian who lived for a time in Ridgeway, where he stills holds membership and serves as elder in the Lebanon Presbyterian church, is happily married to the former Miss Naomi Carter of Eastover. They reside in a beautiful home recently constructed by them on Gurnesey Drive here.

SOUTH CAROLINA

22 1954

UTAH

'Passing' *Cover* **The Vogue** *Sat. 12-11-54* **In Utah**

32
OGDEN, Utah—Large numbers of light-skinned Negroes are crossing the color line, the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters was told here recently. *P. 3*

The revelation was made by Harmon O. Cole of Salt Lake City, a Negro who has been a resident of this state for over thirty years.

While participating in a panel on "The Status of the Negro in Utah," Mr. Cole said that because of restricted employment opportunities, large numbers of Negroes are "passing" as Caucasians to obtain jobs.

Woman Named Roanoke Court Jury Foreman

ROANOKE — Mrs. Frank V. Claytor, the wife of Dr. Frank V. Claytor of Roanoke, became the first woman in the city's history to be named foreman of a jury on Jan. 27 when she was chosen to head a panel of two



MRS. FRANK V. CLAYTOR

other women and nine men in Hustings Court.

Eight of the other jurors were white. *2-13-54*

ALTHOUGH she is the mother of six boys and one girl, Mrs. Claytor is still very active in the civic and professional affairs of Roanoke.

She is president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Magic City Medical Society; vice-president of the Roanoke chapter of the Links, Inc., and of the local chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Sorority, and a member of the Jack and Jill Club of America, Inc.

FIRST IN W. VA. COUNTY:

Will serve on jury in Criminal Court

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Mercer County has moved a step away from the tradition of the Old South by naming a colored person to serve on the Criminal Court jury—the first in its 117-year history.

The new juror is Abner W. Davis, a resident of this city for the past 29 years.

A native of Covington, Va., Mr. Davis came to Bluefield in January 1925 and worked at the West Virginian Hotel as a bell captain.

Active In Affairs

He has been constantly active in community, political, civic, religious and fraternal affairs.

He is a member of John Stewart Methodist church, a Mason, a Red Feather leader and has been active in Red Cross and cancer fund campaigns.

Mr. Davis married the former Miss Virginia Washington, teacher of home economics at Park Central High school. The couple lives at 60 Nicholas st.

Circuit Court Jurors

For at least 25 years, colored members have served on the juries of the Circuit Court. It is felt by many that the appointment of Mr. Davis will be followed by others.

Local observers attribute the new event to the liberal-minded attitude of Judge Walter Ross.

The jurist served Mercer County as prosecuting attorney for 12 years. He also served two terms in the state legislature.

Court Appointment

He was named presiding judge of the Circuit Court in 1952 by Gov. William C. Marland.

Judge Ross is organizer of Mercer County's Better Citizens League, designed to curb juvenile delinquency. Two colored person serve on the executive committee of the 1,200 member league.

On County jury

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Abner W. Davis, resident of Bluefield and employee of West Virginia hotel is the first colored person in Mercer County in 17 years to serve on Criminal Court jury. Mr. Davis lives at 600 Nicholas st., Bluefield, and is married to the former Miss Virginia Washington.

23 1954

ALABAMA

Juvenile Delinquency Forum Set For Nov. 2

Forum on juvenile delinquency will feature the meeting of Semper Fidelis Club scheduled for Tuesday November 2 at the Eighth Avenue Branch YWCA. Mrs. W. R. Brown will be hostess to the club.

The recent meeting of the club was held at the YWCA with Mrs. A. M. Brown serving as hostess.

Mrs. Crowder, president, called the meeting to order and delivered the devotional period over to Mrs. M. W. Goodson. The regular order of business followed the roll call.

On the program were Mrs. Crowder who gave a report of the State Federation Meeting in Montgomery, and Mrs. W. H. Calloway, who gave a report on the National Meeting held in Washington, D. C. Each report was illuminated with programs, photographs, and mementoes.

Guests present were Mrs. Joe Davis and her three daughters: Mrs. Arthur Jackson of New York, Mrs. Will Woodruff of Chicago, and Mrs.

Theodore Gaillard of Tuskegee.

Members present were: Mrs. W. Handy, Mrs. J. N. Moore, Mrs. W. H. Calloway, Mrs. M. W. Goodson, Mrs. P. D. Jackson, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mrs. C. McGregor, Mrs. W. H. Calloway, Mrs. S. H. Halsey, Mrs. E. H. Murphy, Mrs. J. Welch, Mrs. R. M. Neely Jr., Mrs. C. Crowder, Mrs. W. S. Williams, Mrs. M. L. Forness, Mrs. L. S. Gaillard and Mrs. W. M. Jackson.



ANTI-DELINQUENCY SESSION PLANNERS— Pictured at their recent meeting in Washington are members of the committee which is planning the Citizens Grass Roots Assembly To Combat Juvenile Delinquency and Its Causes. The session will be held at the

Commerce Auditorium in Washington, April 29 and 30. Seated from left are Mrs. Florence L. Toms, Mrs. Mayme C. Mehlinger, Golden B. Derby, Chicago, director; Mrs. Geraldine H. Rhodes, Mrs. Lillian N. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Lillian A. Street. Dr. W. E. Jernagin;

standees in regular order are Mrs. Mary Carpenter, Mrs. Ivaline M. Cummings, William S. Taylor of Baltimore, Mrs. Madge W. Carey, B. Cortez Tipton, Mrs. Isadore A. Letcher, Mrs. Ruby M. Kendrick and Mrs. La Ursa S. Hedrick.

Juvenile Delinquency Still Increasing

By SCIENCE SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO — Juvenile delinquency is increasing in spite of the fact that families in general have more money and live in better houses, children have more play facilities and more psychiatric attention is being given to the problem.

Parents, particularly those whose consciences are a "shambles," are to blame, but so are courts that "coddle" the young delinquent and a society in which boys are kept in school beyond the age when they are interested in learning or capable of profiting by what they are taught.

Most delinquents can be greatly helped if parents co-operate and if the youngsters' own resistance and suspicion can be overcome.

Juvenile delinquents are not, for the most part, neurotic, mentally sick or mentally retarded or psychopathic. They may come from slums and broken homes and in good neighborhoods where parents are living together.

Since there is no one cause for delinquency in teen-agers, so there is no one cure or panacea.

These are the conclusions from a special session on the subject held at the meeting here of the American Medical Association.

The youngsters can be helped even when they are forced to go to a psychiatrist or child guidance clinic, Dr. Frank J.

Curran of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, declared.

This is contrary to the belief of many psychiatrists that the patient can be helped only when he wants and seeks help.

When terms of probation included regular attendance at the clinic, Dr. Curran found that many of the teen-agers were happy to feel compelled to come for treatment.

Often they really want help but are afraid of losing face with their friends if they vol-

untarily go to a "nut doctor," Dr. Curran said in speaking of his experience while on the staff at Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he saw many court cases.

Of 300 such severely disturbed teen-age delinquents, more than two-thirds made a satisfactory adjustment in the community after the 30-to-60-day stay for treatment in the hospital. Only 10% were in correctional institutions when Dr. Curran made his follow-up study.

To aid these youngsters, doctors, social workers, teachers and psychologists must team up. Physical defects must be remedied, reading and arithmetic difficulties must be corrected, and the parents and youngsters must be helped to change their attitudes.

Working with the children in groups is particularly effective. In the Bellevue Clinic, teen-age boys wrote and acted in plays; were encouraged to do art work, such as drawing, painting and clay modeling, and to engage in other group activities.

The plays often were on such themes as "Crime Doesn't Pay." Discussion of the plays, drawings and paintings, lead by the psychiatrist, got the boys talking about their problems, even though they were at first suspicious and unwilling to talk.

From the group discussions they found others had the same problems as themselves and this gave each more confidence to talk and get help.

Delinquency Here Static, Juvenile Court Reports

By DORIS McABEE

Although more juvenile delinquency cases were brought before Juvenile Judge Walter H. Beckham in 1953 than 1952,



BECKHAM

the increase was due to the growth in Dade's population rather than an increased tendency to delinquency. In an analysis of the annual report from the Juvenile and Domestic Relations court, Judge Beckham said that "when considered in the light of the big and continued increase in population, the report shows a greater improvement in the comparative figures affecting dependent and delinquent children."

The report, released by Judge Beckham and W. I. Hazlett, probation officer and ex-officio clerk, said that the overall work of the court had shown a slight decrease during the past year, with a total of 7,159 children involved in complaints compared with 7,560 the year before. Many complaints are disposed of without the necessity of a court hearing.

A slight increase in the number of White girl delinquents was reported while the number of White male delinquents dropped. Figures for male and female Negro delinquents remained relatively stable.

A survey of offenses revealed that among boys the leading offense was dishonesty, truancy and incorrigibility. Among girls the main troubles were incorrigibility, running away and refusing home and school discipline.

Judge Beckham said a study

of the backgrounds in most of the cases indicated that lack of proper and consistent parental supervision, and broken homes, were the main factors responsible for delinquency.

Runaway children are rapidly becoming one of the court's biggest problems, according to the report. Complaints filed involved 780 children, including both residents and non-residents of the county.

The number of dependent boys and girls needing welfare protection, because of improper home conditions, decreased in 1953.

Judge Beckham said the establishment of juvenile aid bureaus in police departments throughout the county had been of great service in reducing the number of cases coming before the Juvenile court.

He also praised the county health department for its assignment of Dr. Frederick Le Drew as official psychiatrist to the court, adding that the Child Guidance Clinic sponsored by the public school system and the work of local citizen's groups with children had helped to reduce delinquency in Dade county.

The report generally was favorable as compared to other areas of the same size and population, Judge Beckham said.

DELINQUENCY TIED TO CHILD DISEASES

James
Resulting Damage to Nerves
Often Leads to Criminal Acts,
Psychiatrist Parley Hears

P. 29c
By MURRAY ILLSON

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 4—Juvenile delinquency and criminal behavior are often caused by unrecognized physical illnesses contracted in early childhood, a former chief psychiatrist at Sing Sing Prison said here.

New York
Dr. Ralph S. Banay of New York told the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association that a five-year study of thirty offenders had shown "severe physical complications" caused by illnesses of the brain, glands and central nervous system had contributed to criminal actions.

Wed. 5-5-54
Among such illnesses he listed measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever. He indicated that the effects of these diseases, suffered in later life,

in childhood, often go undetected. Criminals can be made useful members of society, Dr. Banay declared, but present prison methods and facilities are inadequate to do the job.

"Only by total treatment of the individual, with the full range of the community's resources, can we hope to bring effective therapy to bear upon the complex and variable difficulties that cause men to offend society," he said.

Dr. Banay, who now is medical director of the Civic Center Clinic in Brooklyn, a private agency working for the rehabilitation of offenders, asserted that the treatment of crime by punishment had failed, "though we still practice it without believing in it."

"The criminal who has severed his tie with the community through his aggressive act requires community therapy to be readjusted," Dr. Banay said, adding:

"We have seen individual efforts for sporadic therapy by the correction officer, the teacher, the industrial foreman, the chaplain, the psychologist and the psychiatrist. Each in his turn has attempted a little in the most unsuitable and unsound atmosphere for therapy—within

the walls of a prison.

"Even if brutalities are eliminated, the disciplinary environment invokes new rebellion in those least suited for discipline."

Dr. Martin Grotjahn of Beverly Hills, Calif., president of the Society for Psychoanalytic Medicine of Southern California, said that "America represents the new world idealizing the young, the healthy and the zealous, and that old persons in this country 'have to remain young—even if it kills them.'"

Cicero's Remarks Recalled

Dr. Grotjahn said that "the most recent psychoanalytic opinions about old age" could be summarized by quotations from Cicero's essays of 2,000 years ago when the life expectancy of a Roman citizen was 23 years in contrast to 65 of today." The quotations were:

"An old man is in a better case than the young, for what the one hopes the other has attained; one wishes to live long, the other has lived long" and "if some God should grant me reversion to childhood and let me howl again in my cradle, I would firmly refuse."

Dr. Roscoe L. Barrow, dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law, declared that "medicine has removed the enigma from epilepsy, but the stigma remains."

Recent medical progress, he said, has made it possible to control seizures in most cases and for epileptics to lead normal, useful lives. But the sociological problem, he added, is a higher hurdle, forcing the epileptic to become a ward of society.

Dr. Barrow said that all forty-eight states limited the activities of epileptics, and that about half prohibited their marriage. He urged the states to amend their laws so as to reduce "the problem of the epileptic to a size commensurate with the medical problem."

Expert Tells How To Combat Delinquency

TOLEDO, Ohio—(ANP)— Juvenile delinquency must be fought in the neighborhoods, according to Golden B. Darby, Chicago, supervising sociologist for the Institute for Juvenile Research in the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. **FIVE-YEAR BATTLE**
Darby, speaking at the annual

meeting of the Frederick Douglass Community Association, described a five-year battle against delinquency in Chicago, based on neighborhood organization, asserting that it had brought marked results.

He said Chicago citizens in a neighborhood hardest hit by the delinquency problem organized after public officials refused to act. They spent funds in newspaper advertisement and their campaign brought pressure on state and local officials.

STRICTER LAWS

In five years the citizens committee, according to Darby, obtained \$90,000 from the state of Illinois for a narcotics clinic; another \$55,000 from the federal government for a study of the juvenile problems in Chicago, and persuaded Chicago officials to set up a special narcotics court that handles no other problem, and succeeded in getting stricter laws against narcotics sales.

New members elected to the association's board of directors were: Mrs. Frances Belcher, Roy Shelton, Clarence G. Smith, Harry Smith and Frank Troy.

William A. Smith, Jr., executive director of the association, reported that the 1954 membership drives yielded about 1,500 members. The drive was directed by William N. Thomas, a lawyer.

'Grass-roots' assembly on delinquency

Milwaukee speaker
to discuss effect
of bias on youth

WASHINGTON
The effects of racial and religious discrimination on children will be the topic of an address, Thursday at the national "grass roots assembly" on juvenile delinquency.

Sponsored by the National Association of Colored Women, the assembly will continue through Friday at the Department of Commerce building, 14th st., at Constitution ave., nw.

Registration takes place at NACW headquarters, 1114 O st., nw. **Sessions Open Thursday**
Conreff Taylor, executive di-

rector of the commission on human relations in Milwaukee, Wis., will speak on the effects of racial and religious discrimination.

His talk will come during a series of workshops scheduled for from 2 to 4 p.m., Thursday.

The workshops will follow the opening session, set for 10 a.m., Thursday, with Dr. Victor F. Tullane of Washington presiding.

The opening statement and purpose of the conference will be given by Golden B. Darby, general chairman and supervising sociologist for the Institute for Juvenile Research in the Illinois Department of Public Welfare.

Dr. Jernagin, Co-Chairman

There will also be welcoming remarks by the two honorary co-chairmen, Mrs. Irene M. Gaines, president of NACW, and Dr. W. H. Jernagin of Washington, president of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress.

Judge Thomas J. S. Waxter, director of public affairs for the State of Maryland, will speak on the problem of juvenile delinquency throughout the nation.

The closing address at Thursday morning's session will be given by Dr. Clifford R. Shaw, of the Institute for Juvenile Research. He will speak on "Understanding the Children in Depressed Areas."

Washington Program

At the Thursday afternoon workshops, in addition to Mr. Taylor's address, there will be talks by Howard McKinney of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Irene F. Turner of Philadelphia, and William S. Taylor. They will speak, respectively on employment discrimination, family disorganization, and depressed areas as a cause for juvenile delinquency.

Thursday night will be devoted to Washington, D.C., with a program under the direction of Mrs. Geraldine H. Rhodes.

Doctor Jernagin will preside at Friday morning's session which will open at 9 a.m. The chief speaker will be the Rev. Leon Sullivan, chairman of the Philadelphia Citizens Committee Against Juvenile Delinquencies and Their Causes.

"Grass - Roots" Reports

Reports will be given on what is being done at the grass-roots level to combat juvenile delinquency in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Workshop co-ordinators on Friday afternoon will be:

Mrs. Ethel Lewis Banks of Philadelphia; Mrs. Eunice Cook,

Pittsburgh; Henry Harper, Peoria, Ill.; Garfield Harris, Philadelphia; Mrs. Young S. Lewis, Walter S. Lewis, Baltimore; Miss Mayme Mehlinger, Washington; Alexander H. McDade, Chicago; Mrs. Willye Rayford, Pittsburgh; and Miss Dorothy White, McKeesport, Pa.

Dinner At Howard U.

The conference dinner, sponsored by the school of social work at Howard university, will take place Friday night at 8 in Baldwin Hall at Howard. Mrs. Gaines will preside.

Robert L. Neal of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, who is conference co-ordinator, will give the summary of the conference. There will also be addresses by Sen. Robert Hendrickson (R., N.J.), chairman of the Congressional committee studying juvenile delinquency, and J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor.

Golden Darby Heads Delinquency Assembly

Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — A two-day meeting of national leaders in juvenile delinquency was called this week in Washington to consider ways of combating the problem and its *defender*

Director of the "grass roots" assembly which is holding its sessions April 29-30 in the Department of Commerce building is Golden B. Darby of Chicago, director of the Southside Community committee.

Co-chairmen of the National Citizens committee which is sponsoring the meet are Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, president of the National Association of Colored Women and Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress.

Among the experts participating in the workshops and panel discussions are Judge Thomas Waxter, state director of public affairs Maryland; Dr. Clifford Shaw, head of sociology of the Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago; Cornett Taylor, executive director, CCOM Mission on Human Relation Milwaukee, Wisc.; Howard McKinney

director of Hill City, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Irene Trulear, Philadelphia Citizens Committee Against Juvenile Delinquency and their Causes. The conference coordinator is Robert L. Neal, associate executive secretary, Division of Recreation and Education, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

The conference is to be addressed by District Commissioner Samuel Spencer, Sen. Robert Hendrickson of New Jersey, chairman of the Senate Committee of Juvenile Delinquency; J. Ernest Wil-

FREE DELINQUENTS LAID TO THE STATE

Justice Hill Tells of Loosing
Youth by Hundred for Lack
of Training School Space

CLERGY STRESS HOME TIE

Dr. Jansen Urges Special Aids
in Education—Parley Report
Going to Mayor's Group

By PETER KIHSS

Hundreds of boys who should be committed or investigated are being turned loose here because the state is failing to provide enough room in training schools, a city jurist charged yesterday.

Presiding Justice John Warren Hill of the Domestic Relations Court made this statement at an all-day Citizen's Conference on Juvenile Delinquency and Crime at Town Hall. The sixteen speakers' talks and papers will be fused with other comments into a report for Mayor Wagner's new city coordinating committee on the subject.

Justice Hill said later that his associates reported between 1,375 boys under 16 years of age should be remanded to private or state training schools. But 430 of these, he added, had to be paroled because of lack of beds at the State Training School at Warwick—the only state school to which boys of this city may be sent.

This year will see delinquent children here surpass the wartime high of 6,975 in 1945, Justice Hill forecast. For the first six months of 1954, he reported 4,308 children had appeared in his court for delinquency, as against 3,732 in the first half of 1953. Offenses are becoming increasingly serious, he added.

Commentaries on the Problem

The day's analyses, broadcast over the municipal radio station WNYC, saw delinquency portrayed by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen as a moral problem requiring good family examples.

Asserting that the schools could help more with funds for smaller classes and special services, Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools said:

"It costs approximately \$300 to educate a child for one year, \$3,000 a year to keep him in a custodial institution and \$5,000 a year in a psychiatric treatment center. This is in addition to the very high social costs of delinquency and maladjustment."

Bruce Smith, director of the Institute of Public Administration, said the increasing proportion of youths between 10 and 17 in the population was partly responsible for the rising delinquency rate.

While 65 per cent of juveniles jailed in the nation as first offenders come back as second and third offenders, a ten-year study showed that 70 per cent of 100 children committed for treatment at the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School had "no further conflict with the law." This was the report of David L. Benetar, chairman of that training school of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

Effectiveness of Parole

Reporting that the city now had 5,500 state parolees, Thomas J. McHugh, a member of the State Parole Board, said parole showed "60 per cent or more successes." Over the state, he said, "there are only ten efficient probation departments," while ten counties lack any such services.

The city's highest concentration of delinquency, according to J. Donald Kingsley, executive director of the Welfare and Health Council of New York City, is in the overcrowded, low-income ten blocks between First and Third Avenues and East Ninety-ninth and 104th Streets.

The ten areas with highest delinquency rates "are those without a single public housing project," he said. Areas with substantial public housing, such as the Lower East Side, "have relatively low delinquency rates even though family incomes are low," he added.

Harold Riegelman, conference chairman, named a review committee including Arthur W. Walander, former Police Commissioner; Dr. Frank J. Cohen of New York University's Department of Public Administration and Social Services; Mrs. Pauline Farg, field representative here of the State Youth Commission, and Raymond W. Houston, State Commissioner of Social Welfare

Juvenile Delinquents At Large

They were selling automobile hub plates and gas caps. These had been gathered fugatively from cars parked at carnivals, picture shows and even churches and other Sundry places. They were offering their wares for a song and the gasoline station dealer who purchased them were preying upon their innocent customers who had at much larger sums, replace these necessities. Besides the inconvenience, this was not taken into consideration by the youthful culprits who prowl around and pick up anything that will turn to an ice cream cone, a picture show ticket, a weiner or a cold drink.

By this route already heavy burdened taxpayers are taken for a ride by these juvenile delinquents at large.

In addition to the inconvenience, the needless expense, a moral issue is involved. A trend is shaped and down time these culprits of little "no harm" crimes are heard in larger areas of legal procedure and penal correction. Many a criminal got his first taste at little "no harm" pastimes. As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined.

We hear much these days of juvenile delinquency and the great overflow of these young offenders at the Juvenile court and the farms for incorrigibles. These young people are from homes of various sorts. Some from good homes while others from below the tracks where they first gained their impulses for problems from their problem parents. It is a long story.

From time to time the school and the pulpit and uplift forums have been called upon to enter this field to the end of prevention; these have enlisted and in a small measure are making a worthwhile contribution.

From the way the Juvenile courts are filled and the farms for corrections are overflowed, it would seem that the surface has not been scratched.

This is a serious problem affecting our society and our youth.

We see the fruits on the street corners, in loud and vulgar talking, meddling at those who pass by and making our streets unsafe places to walk.

Long sermons, lectures from the class room and newspaper writing have not answered the terrible menace. Annual losses by these culprits from petty theft and property damages run into the millions, to say nothing of the wholesale destruction of youth, among whom there must be talent and wide possibilities of usefulness.

They were youthful teenagers; bare-headed and in overalls, with their faces unwashed, playing truant from school, molesting and meddling and selling gas caps and automobile wheel hubs.

At the rear of the Mitchell Street side of our Juvenile Court there is a sign reading "Colored entrance." Not only would this seem unfair to Juvenile delinquents, it comes from the bad company of a practice making special reference to second-class citizenship and making no contribution to the correction of young teenage minds.

Let us hope that this sign will disappear.

BERT JONES IN (

School Authorities Plan New Attack on Youth Delinquency

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Officials of the Atlanta public school system—alarmed over a national increase in juvenile delinquency—have embarked on a unique program to place character building on a level with academic studies.

Beginning with the fall term, the Board of Education hopes to broaden an coordinate the hundreds of "social clubs" in the city's 120 schools to interest each of 90,000-odd students in constructive enterprise and thereby eliminate a major delinquency cause.

The neglect of children from underprivileged families and the misuse of idle time by children of the rich.

TO ACCOMPLISH its purpose, the board elected a dynamic, 46-year-old elementary principal with a background of youth work, as a school system director in charge of club activities.

He is A. B. (Bert) Jones, who was relieved of his duties as principal of Whiteford Elementary School, to take over the job.

His aim: To fit the social club program to the needs of students and provide an organization that will bring children, teachers and parents into close cooperation.

"The time has come," said Supt. Ira Jarrell, for schools "to meet the social problem presented by the alarming increase of juvenile delinquency."

MISS JARRELL said the new division which Jones will head is expected to become "one of the most important in our school system."

The program will be so diversified and co-ordinated, she said, that it will meet the requirements of children of every age, from every level of society.

The plan will be carried out with help from churches, civic groups, service organizations.

Jones already is laying the

groundwork for next fall's work.

He is preparing questionnaires for each school to determine the number and type of clubs in operation and their relation to parents and teachers.

Formation of social clubs in the high schools was encouraged by Miss Jarrell and the board when fraternities and sororities were abolished several years ago.



A. C. YOUNG PROBATION OFFICER points out Broyles who then presided over Atlanta's Rec- one of the main cause of juvenile delinquency, order's Court. Pictured above in the Juvenile "lack of a moral code," to students who visited courtroom are (l. to r.): Hazel DeV Vaughn, soph., the juvenile detention building during open Morris Brown College, Gwendolyn Randolph, house yesterday. The open house was held in soph., MBC, Mr. Young, Marian Strozier, Jr., connection with the Fulton County centennial Turner High School, Annette and Arnette Nelson, celebration. Founded in 1908, the separate court twins and sophomores of David T. Howard High for children was started by Judge Nash B. School. — (Photo by Alexander Adams)

Fourth Panel On ^{Ignored} Delinquency To ^{8:30} Be Aired May 2

The fourth in a series of panel discussions on Juvenile Delinquency will be heard Saturday, May 2, 11 a. m. over Station WERD. Theme of the discussion, "Juvenile Delinquency and the Home," will be introduced by Mrs. Johnnie Jenkins, probation officer, Fulton County Juvenile Court, as moderator.

Panelists include: Howard Long, supervisor of recreation, Anderson Park; Mrs. Selma Richardson, Director, Spelman College Nursery School and Mrs. Carrie George.

Questions received at WERD by Friday, May 7, will be answered during a program scheduled for 11 a. m. Saturday, May 8. Questions need not be signed and may deal with any phase of juvenile delinquency.

The radio series is sponsored by the P-TA of the Turner High School and directed by the Fulton County Juvenile Court staff.

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MARYLAND



OFF ON A CASE — Frank D. Harden and Mrs. Emily O. Jones, probation officers in the criminal division of the probation department of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, leave the courthouse to investigate one of their probationers. There are 35 officers in the department, 15 of whom are colored; and five supervisors, three of whom are colored. Their heaviest load of cases occurs during the Christmas holiday season and at Easter time.

Delinquency Meet Set For April 29-30

WASHINGTON — Golden B. Darby, of Chicago, supervising sociologist for the Institute for Juvenile Research in the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, met here last Saturday with the Washington Planning committee to complete plans for a grass roots assembly sponsored by the National Citizens Committee to combat Juvenile Delinquency and its causes.

This assembly will be held here April 29 to 30th in the Department of Commerce auditorium. Darby is national chairman of this committee.

Other committee representatives present included William S. Taylor, Baltimore, publicity; Mrs. La Ursa S. Hendrick, registrar and Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington president of the National Sunday School Congress and chairman of the executive committee of the National Fraternal Council of Churches who, with Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chicago, president of the National Association of Colored Women, is co-chairman of the assembly.

The meeting Saturday was called by Mrs. Geraldine H. Rhodes, chairman and Mrs. Mayme C. Mehlinger, vice chairman of the Washington Planning Committee.

Other members present included: B. Cortez Tipton, Federal Bureau of Rehabilitation; Mrs. Florence S. Toms, chairman, Adult Education Committee, D. C. Congress of PTA; Mrs. Lillian N. Fitzhugh, director, Zeta Phi Beta sorority project on the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency; Mrs. L. A. Street, Washington and Vicinity Federation; Mrs. Mary Carpenter, consultant, Juvenile Protection Committee, National Congress of PTA; Mrs. Iva-lene M. Cummings, Washington and Vicinity Federation, Mrs. s. Madge W. Carey, president, Tuesday Evening Club of Social Workers; Mrs. Isadora A. Letcher, executive secretary, General Alumni Association, Howard University; Mrs. R. M. Kendrick, public relations, NACQ; Mrs. Carrie R. Grant, president of the President's Council, Metropolitan AME church James E. Lewis, Jr., executive director Southwest Community House; Dr. Victor Tulane, Mrs. Hiram Caldwell, Duplain Gant, Mrs. Fannie Offutt, and Mrs. Lucille Bridges.

Counter End of Month

WASHINGTON — The national conference of combat juvenile delinquencies and their causes is scheduled for a two-day session, April 29-30, in the U. S. Department of Commerce Building.

Delegates attending the conference will hail from Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Richmond and Washington.

Purpose of the conference is "to mobilize citizens to combat juvenile delinquencies and their causes—to foster the organization of citizen's committees throughout the country—to study and deal with every facet of social concern which contributes to the frustration and subsequent hostile behavior in children."

CHAIRMAN OF the conference is Golden B. Darby of Chicago. Robert L. Neal, also of Chicago, is coordinator. Vice chairmen are Mrs. Eunice Cook, Pittsburgh; Aaron Donaldson, Baltimore; Mrs. Young S. Lewis, Chicago, and Mrs. Irene F. Trulear, Philadelphia.

The conference is the outgrowth of two successful city-

wide campaigns in Chicago and Philadelphia. Following the drive staged in Chicago by a citizens committee against use of dope among teenagers, a similar committee conducted a campaign in Philadelphia against gang warfare.

Other cities are expected to carry out campaigns following the conference here.

Youth problems confab set for D.C. April 29-30

WASHINGTON — A conference to discuss ways of combating juvenile delinquencies and their causes will meet here April 29-30, Golden B. Darby, Chicago sociologist, announced.

Sponsored by the National Citizens Committee to Combat Juvenile Delinquencies and Their Causes, the conference will attempt to curb juvenile delinquencies by urging citizens to form the organization of citizens committees throughout the country.

Darby, supervising sociologist for the Institute for Juvenile Research in the Illinois Department of Public Welfare is national chairman of the sponsoring committee.

Other national officers include:
Officers Listed

William S. Taylor, Baltimore, publicity; Mrs. LaUrsa S. Hendrick, registrar, and Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, president of the National Sunday School Congress, and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chicago, president of the National Association of Colored Women, co-chairmen of the conference.

Among the speakers will be Judge Thomas S. Walter, state director of public affairs of Maryland, and Dr. Clifford R. Shaw, director of the Chicago area project and head of the department of sociology, Institute for Juvenile research.

The conference will close with a banquet in Baldwin Hall on the campus of Howard University. Presiding at the dinner will be Mrs. Gaines.

Scheduled to speak are J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, and Sen. Robert Hendrickson, chairman of a congressional committee to study juvenile delinquency.

Appoint 3 To Delinquency Committee

WASHINGTON — Three new appointments were made last week to the President's Committee on Child Delinquents headed by Senator M. Dixon of New Jersey.

Marie Carl graduate of the Yale Law School; Vernon Healy, senior parole officer of the Bureau of Parole Department and Institute of Agencies of New Jersey, and Lawson Vane, director of Boys Village of Cheltenham, Maryland, were named.

They will attend the conference in Boston for preliminary hearings on setting up regional conferences with New England State.

'DELINQUENCY' CRY TERMED OVERDONE

**'Monstrous Exaggeration' of
Problem Charged by Levitt
of School Board**

The problem of juvenile delinquency in our schools has been "monstrously exaggerated," Arthur Levitt, Brooklyn member of the Board of Education declared yesterday.

He spoke to 250 persons at the nineteenth annual convention of the New York County Council of the Jewish War Veterans in the Ansonia Hotel.

Mr. Levitt criticized a recent suggestion by the Kings County Grand Jury Association for fingerprinting children. He said that although the law had the "highest of motives," it had "missed the point in the fight against delinquency."

He spoke of "The Six Hundred Schools," which are attended by children who cannot get along in their own schools for one reason or another. The schools are designated in numbers in the 600's rather than by names, he said, to "avoid placing a stigma" on the children who attend them.

"The results of these schools," he said, "are deeply gratifying. Many of those boys went on to graduate from high school with high honors and to become successful citizens. This proves these aren't boys who should be fingerprinted but boys who should be given the chance to reach their potential. Our emphasis is on the spiritual things to bring out that potential residing in children."

"We don't contend there is no problem of juvenile delinquency, but to say that our schools are breeding palces of crime, which has been charged in certain portions of the press, is a complete untruth."

The organization adopted a resolution "congratulating and commending" the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, senior auxiliary Bishop of the Chicago Archdiocese, for "his condemning of Senator [Joseph R.] McCarthy's un-American actions."

Meyer Poses of 441 East Twentieth Street was elected county commander of the council. Mr. Poses is senior attorney of the New York State Division of Housing.

To study delinquency

NEW YORK (ANP) — Dr Channing Tobias was designated last week as one of four persons to head a study of juvenile delinquency in New York City. He was named by Nathan Straus, chairman of the Mayor's Advisory Council, under whose auspices the analysis will be made.

Assail Juvenile Study Commission Clubwomen embittered

● Ask governor
to mix group;
cite own work

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON — Governor Robert B. Meyner has been requested to integrate the all-white Juvenile Delinquency Study Commission by Mrs. Omega V. Mason of Salem, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

She made the request four days after a personal appearance, by invitation, before the Commission at a public hearing here.

Pointing out that the Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 authorizes the governor to "appoint four citizen members," Mrs. Mason told the Chief Executive on Nov. 11 by letter:

"I WAS DISAPPOINTED to find that you had not considered any colored person to serve on this important Juvenile Delinquency Study Commission since we have many who are qualified."

"This is a study pertinent to housing, employment and legislation... all racial groups, each of whom knows his problem best."

"I am hoping that in future appointments of such committees you will take these facts into consideration."

MRS. MASON, WIFE of a prominent physician, addressed the Juvenile Delinquency Study Commission as leader of the largest organized group of colored women in the state.

The contributions to better human relations by the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, through long cooperation with the Division Against Discrimination, and annual scholarship awards to the Human Relations Workshop at Rutgers University, are well known.

Mrs. Mason recommended to the Commission that juvenile delinquency can be arrested on a statewide basis through more adult and police educational programs, and through municipal juvenile delinquent committees.

ON A LOCAL BASIS, she recommended:

"More recreational centers; greater use of YMCA and YWCA facilities; more attractive church-sponsored programs; more Big Brother and Big Sister Clubs — all geared to attract youth before they become delinquent."

Mrs. Mason reported to the Commission that the Federation was making "a definite study of delinquency and how to curb it" through its five-point program of "education, health,

SHE said that:

"Heretofore, our main efforts have been with girls, organizing them into Junior Federated Clubs from the age of eight years to adult womanhood."

Analyzing the relation of juvenile delinquency to the home and family life, Mrs. Mason told the Commission:

"The prevalence of divorces, desertions, general decline in moral standards and parent delinquencies, make for real maladjusted children and other manifestations of severe emotional tensions."

"Too many men and women approach marriage with erroneous ideas about its responsibilities."

"SO THEY OFTEN find themselves in conflict because they do not understand what is required of them in their relationship to each other and their children..."

"The example we set our children; the experiences we give them; the ways we gear those experiences to their natural growth needs, have far more to do with making good children than preaching."

J. Edgar Hoover Sought For Delinquency Confab

BROOKLYN. — (ANP) — A house-to-house canvass was initiated from a mass meeting on juvenile delinquency at Bethany Baptist church here last week. The program was part of a fight against a wave of teen-age lawlessness in which leaders hope to enlist 30,000 parents and young people themselves.

Rev. O. D. Dempsey, Brooklyn NAACP branch youth advisor, said that thousands of circulars will be distributed at homes and churches to back up personal contacts. He said the campaign will stress the importance of return to the old fireside home training, for if youth are not disciplined in the home, they will rebel against discipline outside the home.

"We hope to bring FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover to Brooklyn to address a local audience on 'Saving The Nation's Youth,' with possibility of a national radio or television hook-up," Rev. Dempsey stated.

Many prominent officials and leaders were present at the rally and promised their support. Spearheading the campaign is the Adventurers Motion Picture club, a group engaged in production of documentary films of community achievements.

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PENNSYLVANIA

City Urged to Integrate Juvenile Crime Agencies

A three-fold program which would coordinate the efforts of all agencies concerned with combating juvenile delinquency was outlined yesterday by the special Mayor's committee for the study of youth problems.

Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., said at the close of an executive session of the committee in the Mayor's reception room that the first item on the program would be the appointment of a qualified coordinator to channel the efforts of the four public agencies represented on the committee. They are the Board of Education, the District Attorney's office, the Municipal Court, and the executive branch of the city government.

If the committee is able to find the sort of man he has in mind as a coordinator, said the Mayor, the next step will be to present to City Council a request for sufficient funds to carry on his work. The committee has no particular amount in mind, he reported, but he indicated it might take \$20,000 to get the program under way.

The third step, he said, would be to approach private agencies in the same field and seek their cooperation as members of a permanent, expanded committee.

"Of course we have to feel our way in a matter such as this," Clark stated, but he expressed the hope that the city's experience in setting up a housing coordinator

might serve as a blueprint in this case.

"We're not looking for a juvenile delinquency czar," he emphasized. "We have to make a sensible, high-level approach to this thing. There is no quick and easy solution. This problem is one that will probably be with us as long as the present generation is alive."

The Inquirer is the only Philadelphia newspaper that offers you a direct line to an Ad-Taker. Call RI 6-5000 to place your Want-Ads.

Texas Father Ordered to Jail For Crimes Committed by Boy

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Tex., Jan. 28.—
A father here is serving a six-
months jail sentence for crimes
his young son committed.

Invoking a new state law
which went into effect last June,
County Judge George C. Roane
yesterday ordered Fernando
Rodriguez to begin serving a
sentence imposed but suspended,
last November.

Mr. Rodriguez' sentence was
suspended by Judge Roane when
assessed on condition the father
"exercise proper parental author-
ity" over the 8-year-old son.

The youngster had been ar-
rested repeatedly for theft, burg-
lary and arson. Three other
fathers, convicted at the same
time of their sons' crimes, were
Bruno Cano, Pablo Garcia and
Jose Villaloboz. Their sentences
are still in suspension.

Penalties in the new law
range up to a fine of \$500 or
six months in jail, or both.

County Attorney Arthur Van
Slyke said the burglary of a
Rosenberg (Tex.) barber shop by
Mr. Rodriguez' son was the cause
for revocation of his suspended
sentence.

At the November trial, Mr.
Van Slyke said crimes by the
children—ages 8 to 11—had been
going on for 18 months and that
repeated warnings to the fathers
had been to no avail.

"Charging them was a last
resort in an effort to control
their children," he said.

Mr. Van Slyke said that
since the convictions he and
Judge Roane had received mail
from all over the country recom-
mending their action to curb
juvenile delinquency.

What's To Be Done On Juvenile Delinquency?

(This is the fifth and concluding editorial in a series dealing with juvenile delinquency and related topics.—Editor.)

WHAT is to be done about juvenile delinquency? Many persons recommend getting tough with the youths themselves; others suggest getting tough with the parents. Something has to be done. The U. S. Children's Bureau reveals that about one million youngsters of this country annually get into some kind of trouble. *Journal and*

The statistics are startling. One out of every 50 youths in the land is an official delinquent. For instance, they are responsible for 24 percent—or one-fourth—of all thefts of automobiles. Why a concern with juvenile delinquency. Because crime by teen-agers has increased nearly 30 percent during the past five years.

For those who think the problem is magnified, let them ponder these facts: vandalism by juveniles on school property cost Chicago taxpayers \$400,000 in one year. In Baltimore, in one year, 22,082 windows of school buildings were smashed! The instances could be multiplied, and their variety is tremendous in range. *Norfolk, Va.*

EVERYTHING from the movies to TV, to comic books that aren't comic, to a falling off of attendance at Sunday school, to lack of recreational facilities, to a waning of parental discipline, to wars and the insecurity of the times, has been blamed for the upsurge of lawlessness among minors. What is to be done to combat the appalling situation? Once the slums were blamed, and slum clearance was thought to be the magic answer; but more and more of the worst offenses are by boys and girls from well-to-do and even wealthy homes.

A U. S. Senate subcommittee has put its mind to the subject, and it is a national problem which may be helped by a federal solution. al-

though it is a headache which must be attacked at the grass roots, to mix a figure of speech. Localities and the individual homes within them are the key to the real solution.

Delinquency prevention is the necessary goal. The elimination of youthful gangs and the institution of educational and recreation programs, or a revitalizing of them, as well as a reorientation of the home as a point of training and control, are required. *12-18-54*

More citizens everywhere need to realize how vital is their contribution of money or time, or both, to boys' and girls' clubs, Scout units, YMCAs, YWCAs, Little Leagues, and all such community programs designed to use fruitfully the leisure time of our young people.

THAT the source of juvenile delinquency and, hence, the principal place to prevent it, is the home has been arrestingly cited by Dr. JAMES C. FLANAGAN of the University of Michigan, a noted psychiatrist, who says: "Too often Mom doesn't talk to Pop, or Pop doesn't talk to Mom, and neither talks to Junior." Junior develops psychoses, repressions, and personality lacks, maladjustments — or just plain disgusted — and blows his top. Then come the cops. They really ought to harp on Mom and Pop. A loved child seldom gets a trial in juvenile court.

One learned student of the problem has said: "Patience, love, understanding, and other non-political qualities are the ultimate answer to this national problem. The best use of toughness is for parents to get tough with themselves."

Can you think of a single word to add to that?